

MCGINN & GIBB, P.C.
A PROFESSIONAL LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY
PATENTS, TRADEMARKS, COPYRIGHTS, AND INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW
1701 CLARENDON BOULEVARD, SUITE 100
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA 22209
TELEPHONE (703) 294-6699
FACSIMILE (703) 294-6696

**APPLICATION
FOR
UNITED STATES
LETTERS PATENT**

APPLICANT: Yoshiki Kawaoka, Norihisa Haneda, Hiroshi
Suganuma and Hiroyuki Yoshinaga

FOR: IMAGE SERVER AND METHOD OF
CONTROLLING SAME

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SPECIFICATION

TITLE OF THE INVENTION

IMAGE SERVER AND METHOD OF CONTROLLING SAME

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

5 Field of the Invention

This invention relates to an image server and a method of controlling the same, a client terminal and a method of controlling the same, an image printing system and method, a data installing apparatus and a method of
10 controlling the same, an image data output apparatus and method, and a printing management apparatus and method.

Description of the Related Art

With the growth of the Internet and the widespread use of personal computers, it has become possible for
15 individuals to send and receive data containing a large quantity of data, such as image data. A large quantity of image data can be stored in a server in advance, the image data can be downloaded by accessing the server and images represented by the image data can be printed
20 using a printer.

It is a general rule that an individual who takes or creates a picture has the copyright to the picture. Copyright-free pictures (pictures for which the copyright has been abandoned) are the exception rather
25 than the rule.

Accordingly, it is important to prevent persons who are not duly authorized users from making unlawful use of image data, as by inhibiting printing of images. To

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achieve this, copyright management of images is vital.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Accordingly, an object of the present invention is to arrange it so that an individual having the legal
5 privilege to an image can utilize the image.

Another object of the present invention is to manage the printing conditions of an image in a comparatively simple manner.

According to a first aspect of the present
10 invention, the foregoing objects are attained by providing an image server for outputting encrypted image data to at least one client terminal among a plurality thereof, comprising: a selection unit for selecting, from among the plurality of client terminals, a client
15 terminal to which image data is to be output; an encryption unit (encryption means) for encrypting the image data using an encryption key which corresponds to the client terminal that has been selected by the selection unit; and an encrypted image data output unit
20 for outputting image data that has been encrypted by the encryption unit.

The first aspect of the present invention provides also a method of controlling the above-described image server. Specifically, there is provided a method of
25 controlling an image server for outputting encrypted image data to at least one client terminal among a plurality thereof, the method comprising the steps of: selecting, from among the plurality of client terminals,

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a client terminal to which image data is to be output;
encrypting the image data using an encryption key which
corresponds to the client terminal that has been
selected; and outputting image data that has been
5 encrypted.

In accordance with the first aspect of the present
invention, an encryption key used for encryption is
decided for each of the plurality of client terminals.
(For example, an encryption key may be decided for each
10 group of a plurality of client terminals or a different
encryption key may be decided for each client terminal.)
At least one client terminal is selected from among the
plurality thereof. Image data is encrypted using the
encryption key corresponding to the selected client
15 terminal, and the encrypted image data is output to the
selected client terminal.

Thus, in accordance with the first aspect of the
present invention, an encryption key is decided for each
client terminal and encryption is performed using the
20 encryption key that corresponds to the selected client
terminal. By deciding a decryption key corresponding to
an encryption key for every client terminal, decryption
can be carried out using the decryption key that has
been decided. Decryption can be performed at one client
25 terminal among a plurality thereof, thereby making it
possible to prevent decryption at the other client
terminals. Thus, a user or operator of an unauthorized
client terminal will not be able to decrypt image data

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Image data may be output by transmitting the image data, or an arrangement may be adopted in which image data is output by being recorded on a portable recording medium (a floppy disk, CD-ROM, memory card, etc.).

10 In this case, the high-resolution image data for
printing would be encrypted.

A second aspect of the present invention relates to the decrypting of image data that has been encrypted by the first aspect of the present invention. A client terminal in accordance with the second aspect of the present invention comprises an input unit for inputting image data that has been encrypted using an encryption key which corresponds to this client terminal; a decryption unit (decryption means) for decrypting encrypted image data, which has been input by the input unit, using the corresponding decryption key; and an output unit for outputting image data that has been decrypted by the decryption unit.

The second aspect of the present invention provides also a control method suited to the above-described client terminal. Specifically, the method comprises the steps of: inputting image data that has been encrypted
5 using an encryption key which corresponds to the client terminal; decrypting input encrypted image data using the corresponding decryption key; and outputting image data that has been decrypted.

In accordance with the second aspect of the present
10 invention, image data that has been encrypted using an encryption key corresponding to a client terminal is entered. The entered encrypted image data is decrypted by the corresponding decryption key and then output.

Thus, decryption can be performed using a
15 decryption key even if the encryption key differs for each client terminal.

Input of encrypted image data may be performed by receiving image data that has been transmitted or by reading encrypted image data that has been recorded on a
20 portable recording medium.

Further, output of decrypted image data may be performed by transmitting decrypted image data or by writing decrypted image data to a portable recording medium.

25 An image printing system according to a third aspect of the present invention comprises: an image selection unit for selecting at least one image from among a plurality thereof; a print command unit for

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applying a command to print the image that has been selected by the image selection unit; and a printing unit, which is responsive to a print command applied by the print command unit, for printing, on the same
5 visible recording medium, the image that has been selected by the image selection unit and information relating to a copyright holder of the selected image.

The third aspect of the present invention provides also a method suited to the above-described system.
10 Specifically, the method comprises the steps of:
selecting at least one image from among a plurality thereof; receiving a command to print the image that has been selected; in response to a print command applied by the print command unit, printing, on the same visible
15 recording medium, the image that has been selected and information relating to a copyright holder of the selected image.

In accordance with the third aspect of the present invention, one image is selected from among a plurality
20 thereof. When a command to print a selected image is applied, the selected image and information relating to the copyright holder of the image are printed on the same visible recording medium.

Since an image and information relating to the
25 copyright holder of the image are recorded on the same visible recording medium, the copyright holder of the image can be ascertained merely by looking at the visible recording medium. Since the copyright holder of

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the image can be determined, unlawful use of the printed image can be prevented.

The information relating to the copyright holder may be the name of the copyright holder per se, an
5 indication to the effect that the image is not copyright free, or image indicating the source of the image.

Information relating to the copyright holder may be input by the operator or may be stored as data in the same image file that contains the image data
10 representing the image. The image data is read out of the file and the image represented by the image data is printed. Data representing the information relating to the copyright holder is read out of this file and the information relating to the copyright is recorded on the
15 visible recording medium on which the image has been recorded.

The visible recording medium refers to a medium such as paper or film on which an image is printed so that the image can be seen by the human eye.

20 Data in which the image data representing a plurality of images and information relating to the copyrights of these images are associated with each other may be entered. In this case a desired image would be selected from among the plurality of images
25 represented by the entered image data.

An image printing system according to a fourth aspect of the present invention comprises: a scanner for reading an image that has been recorded on a visible

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recording medium and outputting image data representing the read image; a determination unit (determination means) for determining whether an image that has been read by the scanner contains information relating to a copyright holder of the image; an image printing unit for printing an image, which has been read by the scanner, in accordance with a determination by the determination unit that the read image does not contain information relating to the copyright holder; and a printing controller (printing control means) for halting normal printing of the image by the image printing unit in accordance with a determination by the determination unit that the read image contains information relating to the copyright holder.

15 The fourth aspect of the present invention provides also a method suited to the above-described system. Specifically, the method comprises the steps of: reading an image that has been recorded on a visible recording medium and acquiring image data representing the read image; determining whether an image that has been read contains information relating to a copyright holder of the image; printing an image, which has been read, in accordance with a determination that the read image does not contain information relating to the copyright holder; and halting normal printing of the image in accordance with a determination that the read image contains information relating to the copyright holder.

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In accordance with the fourth aspect of the present invention, an image that has been recorded on the visible recording medium is read. It is determined whether the read image contains information relating to the copyright holder of this image. If it is determined that the read image does not contain information relating to the copyright holder of the image, then the read image is printed. If it is determined that the read image contains information relating to the copyright holder of the image, normal printing of this read image is halted.

If an image contains information relating to the copyright holder, then this image is considered not to be copyright free. Accordingly, there is the danger that the image may be decrypted unlawfully by a person other than a duly authorized user. In accordance with the fourth aspect of the present invention, normal printing is halted if an image contains information relating to a copyright holder. As a result, unlawful decryption of an image by a person other than a duly authorized user can be prevented.

Normal printing means printing such that the image obtained by printing is recognized as being substantially identical with the original image. The halting of normal printing means stopping the printing of an image per se, performing printing such that the printed image will not be recognized as being the original image, e.g., printing a warning statement,

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which indicates that the copy is unlawful, in a form superimposed on the original image, or printing only a portion of the original image. In any case, it will suffice if the image obtained by printing is one that
5 will not be recognized as being identical with the original image.

In accordance with a fifth aspect of the present invention, there is provided a data installing apparatus for reading data from a first portable recording medium
10 on which the data has been recorded and installing the image data that has been read, wherein a unique first password has been stored in an image printing unit and the apparatus comprises: a password reading unit for reading a second password from a second portable
15 recording medium on which the second password has been rewritably recorded; a password determination unit (password determination means) for determining whether the first password and the second password, which has been read by the password reading unit, match; a first
20 installation unit (first installation means) for executing the installation in response to a determination by the password determination unit that the first and second passwords match; and an installation inhibiting unit (installation inhibiting
25 means) for inhibiting the installation in response to a determination by the password determination unit that the first and second passwords do not match.

The fifth aspect of the present invention provides

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also a method suited to the above-described data
installation apparatus. Specifically, there is provided
a data installation method in a data installing
apparatus for reading data from a first portable
5 recording medium on which the data has been recorded and
installing the image data that has been read, wherein a
unique first password has been stored in the data
installation apparatus and the method comprises the
steps of: reading a second password from a second
10 portable recording medium on which the second password
has been rewritably recorded; determining whether the
first password and the second password, which has been
read, match; executing the installation in response to a
determination that the first and second passwords match;
15 and inhibiting the installation in response to a
determination that the first and second passwords do not
match.

In accordance with the fifth aspect of the present
invention, data (image data, programs, etc.) has been
20 recorded on the first portable recording medium.
Further, the unique first password has been stored in
the data installing apparatus (e.g., an image printing
apparatus). Furthermore, the second password has been
rewritably stored on the second portable recording
25 medium.

Before data that has been stored on the first
portable recording medium is installed in the data
installing apparatus, the second password is read from

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the second portable recording medium and then it is determined whether the read second password matches the first password of the data installing apparatus.

If the two passwords match, then it is recognized
5 that the first portable recording medium is for the data installing apparatus having the matching first password. Image data that has been stored on the first portable recording medium can be installed in the data installing apparatus. If the two passwords do not match, then it
10 is construed that the first portable recording medium is not for the data installing apparatus having the first password and that an attempt is being made to perform installation by utilizing it for another data installing apparatus. Image data that has been stored on the first
15 portable recording medium is inhibited from being installed in the data installing apparatus.

In accordance with the fifth aspect of the present invention, data that can be installed in the data installing apparatus is data that has been recorded on
20 the first portable recording medium for this data installing apparatus. Data that has been recorded on the first portable recording medium determined to be for prescribed data installing apparatus is inhibited from being installed in the other data installing apparatus.
25 Thus, data can be installed only by a duly authorized person (i.e., in a legitimate data installing apparatus). This makes it possible to prevent unlawful installation.

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Data indicating the number of installations may be recorded on the second portable recording medium. In this case the data indicating the number of installations recorded on the second portable recording medium is read and, when the number of installations indicated by this read data is zero, password determination is halted. The installation is executed in response to the halting of password determination and the number of installations indicated by the data that has been recorded on the second portable recording medium is incremented in response to execution of installation.

When the number of installations is zero, the first installation takes place. When installation is performed the first time, this is construed as being a lawful installation and execution of the installation is allowed.

The second password may be the initial data prevailing before installation. In this case installation is inhibited in response to a number of installations that is zero and, moreover, a second password that is not initial data.

When the number of installations is zero, the second password should be initial data. When the second password is not initial data regardless of the fact that the number of installations is zero, this means that a malfunction has occurred. Installation is inhibited as a result.

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In accordance with a sixth aspect of the present invention, there is provided an image data output apparatus for outputting image data corresponding to a plurality of image printing units which print images represented by image data, comprising: a designation unit for designating an output destination of applied image data from among the plurality of image printing units; a format conversion unit (format conversion means) for converting a format of the applied image data so as to obtain a format conforming to the image printing unit that has been designated by the designation unit; and an image data output unit for outputting the image data, the format whereof has been converted by the format conversion unit, to the image printing unit that has been designated by the designation unit.

The sixth aspect of the present invention provides also a method suited to the above-described image data output apparatus. Specifically, there is provided an image data output method in an image data output apparatus for outputting image data corresponding to a plurality of image printing units which print images represented by image data, comprising the steps of: designating an output destination of applied image data from among the plurality of image printing units; converting a format of the applied image data so as to obtain a format conforming to the image printing unit that has been designated; and outputting the image data,

the format whereof has been converted, to the image printing unit that has been designated.

In accordance with the sixth aspect of the present invention, image data is applied. An output destination
5 of the applied image data is designated from among a plurality of image printing units and the format of the applied image data is converted so as to become a format conforming to the designated image printing unit. (For
10 example, the size of the image is adjusted to the size of the image printed by the image printing unit.) The image data having the format obtained by the conversion is output to the designated image printing unit.

Thus, image data undergoes a format conversion so as to be suited to the designated image printing unit
15 and then is output to this printing unit. As a result, a format conversion at the image printing unit is unnecessary. This makes it possible to use an image printing unit having a simple construction.

When the image printing unit and the image data
20 output apparatus are capable of sending and receiving data, image data whose format has been converted can be output by being transmitted from the image data output apparatus to the image printing unit. When the image printing unit and image data output apparatus cannot
25 send and receive data, image data that has been output from the image data output apparatus is recorded on a portable recording medium. The portable recording medium on which the image data has been recorded is

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carried to the corresponding image printing unit, where the image data that has been recorded on the portable recording medium is read.

An image file containing the image data and data
5 indicating the output destination of this image data may be entered. In this case the output destination of the image data would be designated by the data indicating the output destination that is contained in the entered image file.

10 In accordance with a seventh aspect of the present invention, there is provided a printing management apparatus for managing printing conditions in a plurality of image printing units which print images represented by image data, wherein data representing
15 printing history is output from the image printing units and the apparatus comprises: a reading unit for reading data representing the printing history output from the image printing units, and a format conversion unit (format conversion means) for converting the data
20 representing the printing history read by the reading unit to data having a predetermined format.

The seventh aspect of the present invention provides also a method suited to the above-described printing management apparatus. Specifically, there is
25 provided a printing management method for managing printing conditions in a plurality of image printing units which print images represented by image data, wherein data representing printing history is output

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from the image printing units and the method comprises the steps of: reading data representing the printing history output from the image printing units, and converting the data representing the printing history
5 read to data having a predetermined format.

In accordance with the seventh aspect of the present invention, data representing printing history is output from the image printing units and the data that has been output is read. The read data representing the
10 printing history is converted to data having a predetermined format.

In accordance with the seventh aspect of the present invention, data representing printing history is converted to data having a predetermined format. Since
15 the data representing the printing history can be unified in a predetermined format, management is comparatively easy to perform. Editing of the data representing the printing history also comparatively simple to carry out.

20 The format-converted data representing the printing history may be aggregated for each of the plurality of image printing units.

Other features and advantages of the present invention will be apparent from the following
25 description taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, in which like reference characters designate the same or similar parts throughout the figures thereof.

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BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is a block diagram illustrating the overall configuration of an image communication system according to a preferred embodiment of the present invention;

5 Fig. 2 is a flowchart illustrating the processing of the overall operation of the image communication system;

Fig. 3 is a block diagram illustrating the electrical construction of an image recording server;

10 Fig. 4 is a table illustrating the relationship between client terminals and encryption keys used when applying image files to these client terminals;

Fig. 5 is a block diagram illustrating the electrical construction of a distributing server;

15 Figs. 6 and 7 are block diagrams illustrating the electrical constructions of online and offline client terminals, respectively;

Fig. 8 illustrates the organization of image files;

20 Fig. 9 is a flowchart illustrating processing executed by the image registration server;

Figs. 10a and 10b illustrate the content of an attribute-information recording area and image-data recording area included in an image file;

25 Fig. 11 illustrates the content of the attribute-information recording area and image-data recording area included in an image file;

Fig. 12 is a flowchart illustrating processing executed by the distributing server;

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Fig. 13 is a flowchart illustrating printing processing at a client terminal;

Fig. 14 illustrates an example of an image printed at the client terminal;

5 Fig. 15 is a flowchart illustrating processing for preventing reprinting;

Fig. 16 illustrates number of installations and an installation key before and after installation of image data;

10 Fig. 17 is a flowchart illustrating processing for installing image data;

Fig. 18 illustrates an example of log data transmitted from an online client terminal;

15 Fig. 19 illustrates an example of log data written to a floppy disk at the online client terminal;

Fig. 20 is a flowchart illustrating processing for log aggregation;

Fig. 21 illustrates an example of unified-format data; and

20 Fig. 22 illustrates an example of aggregate log data.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

A preferred embodiment of the present invention will now be described with reference to the drawings.

25 Fig. 1 is a block diagram illustrating the general configuration of an image communication system, and Fig. 2 is a flowchart illustrating an overview of the operation of the image communication system.

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An image communication system obtains approval to use an image from an individual (referred to as the "image provider"), such as a baseball player, soccer player, singer or actor, who possesses the copyright to the image, and applies the image to a client terminal. The image is printed out at the client terminal and the printed image is delivered to the user.

The image communication system includes an image registration server 1, an image providing server 2, a distributing server 3, an operations server 4 and a billing server 6. These servers are connected by a network so as to be capable of communicating data with one another.

Online client terminals 5A, 5B capable of communicating with the operations server 4 are included in the image communication system. Furthermore, offline client terminals 5F, 5G, which input/output image data via a portable recording medium such as a memory card, CD-ROM (compact disc read-only memory) or FD (floppy disk), are included in the image communication system. The online client terminals 5A, 5B and offline client terminals 5F, 5G are installed at game centers, record stores, amusement parks and the like. It goes without saying that although the two online client terminals 5A, 5B and two offline client terminals 5F, 5G are illustrated in Fig. 1, a greater number of these terminals may be provided.

First, an image is supplied by the image provider.

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Image data representing the supplied image is encrypted by the image registration server 1. An image file which contains the encrypted image data is registered in the image registration server 1 (step 11). The image file
5 that has been registered in the image registration server 1 is transmitted from the image registration server 1 to the image providing server 2 (step 12).

When image files are received by the image providing server 2, an image file that is to be
10 distributed is selected from the received image files by the operator of the image providing server 2 (step 13). The selected image file is transmitted from the image providing server 2 to the distributing server 3 (step 14), which then proceeds to execute predetermined
15 distribution processing (step 15). The image file is transmitted from the distributing server 3 to the operations server 4 (step 16).

The image file is applied, by transmission or distribution, to the corresponding client terminals
20 among the online client terminals 5A, 5B and offline client terminals 5F, 5G (step 17). If terminals to which the image file is to be applied are the online client terminals 5A, 5B, the image file is transmitted from the operations server 4. If the terminal to which
25 the image file is to be applied is an offline client terminal 5F, 5G, the image file is recorded on the portable recording medium at the operations server 4. The portable recording medium on which the image file

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has been recorded is carried to the offline client terminal 5F or 5G, where the image file is read from the portable recording medium.

Image data contained in an image file is decrypted
5 at the client terminals 5A, 5B, 5F, 5G. The image represented by the decrypted image data is printed (step 18). The printed image is delivered to the user of the client terminal in exchange for a fee. A log to the effect that the image has been printed also is generated
10 at the client terminal.

Data representing the log generated by the client terminal is applied to the operations server 4 (step 19). In case of the online client terminals 5A, 5B, the log data is transmitted from the online client terminals
15 5A, 5B to the operations server 4 by communication. In case of the offline client terminals 5F, 5G, the log data is recorded on the portable recording medium and the medium is carried to the operations server 4. The latter reads the log data that has been recorded on the
20 portable recording medium.

Log data input to the operations server 4 is transmitted to the billing server 6 (step 20). On the basis of the log data, the billing server 6 executes billing processing for each client terminal (step 21).
25 If necessary, a user fee is paid to the image provider in accordance with the totaled bill.

Further details of the image communication system will become apparent from the description that follows.

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Fig. 3 is a block diagram illustrating the electrical construction of the image registration server 1.

The overall operation of the image registration server 1 is controlled by a CPU 31. The latter functions also to encrypt image data based upon a program.

A flatbed scanner 39 and a card reader 40 are connected to the image registration server 1. An image is read from the image provider by the flatbed scanner 39 and card reader 40. If the image is a visible recording medium such as a photograph, poster or calendar, the image is read by the flatbed scanner 39 and the image data representing the image is output from the flatbed scanner 39. If the image has been converted to image data and stored on a memory card, then the memory card is inserted into the card reader 40. The image data that has been stored on the memory card is read by the card reader 40. The image data output from the flatbed scanner 39 or card reader 40 is input to the image registration server 1 by an SCSI (Small Computer System Interface) 32.

The image registration server 1 includes a memory 33 for storing data temporarily and a hard-disk drive 34 for accessing a hard disk. The image registration server 1 further includes a modem 35 for communication via a network, and a keyboard/mouse control circuit 36 for controlling operation based upon an operating

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command from a keyboard and mouse 38. A display unit 41 controlled by a display control circuit 37 is connected to the image registration server 1.

In this embodiment, the size of an image to be
5 printed is specific to each client terminal.
Accordingly, processing to adjust the size of the image data is executed by the image registration server 1 so as to obtain a size suited to the printed image at each client terminal. The image data, which has been
10 processed to adjust the size, is stored in the hard disk corresponding to each client terminal.

Fig. 4 illustrates the corresponding relationship between client terminals and encryption keys.

In the communication system according to this
15 embodiment, image data input to the image registration server 1 is encrypted thereby. As mentioned above, the encrypted image data is transmitted to the servers 2, 3 and 4 and then is applied to the online client terminals 5A, 5B or offline client terminals 5F, 5G. Accordingly,
20 data indicative of encryption keys used in encryption has been stored on the hard disk.

The encryption key differs for each client terminal. (The encryption key may differ for each group comprising a plurality of client terminals.) Data
25 indicative of decryption keys which correspond to the encryption keys has been stored in respective ones of the client terminals. Image data that has been encrypted using encryption keys corresponding to the

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client terminals can be decrypted by the decryption keys corresponding to these encryption keys. This means that while encrypted image data can be decrypted at one client terminal, the encrypted image data cannot be
5 decrypted at the other client terminals. Of course, this does not prevent the use of a common key for all client terminals.

Fig. 5 is a block diagram illustrating the electrical construction of the distributing server 3.

10 The overall operation of the distributing server 3 is controlled by a CPU 51.

The distributing server 3 includes a hard disk 52, a hard-disk drive 53 for accessing the hard disk 52 and a memory 54 for storing data temporarily. The
15 distributing server 3 further includes a network interface 55 for communicating with the other servers 1, 2, 4 and 6, and a keyboard/mouse control circuit 56 for controlling the distributing server 3 based upon an operating command from a keyboard and mouse 57. A
20 display unit 59 controlled by a display control circuit 58 is connected to the distributing server 3. For each client terminal to which image data is to be applied, the image data is stored in a prescribed area of the hard disk 52 in distributing server 3.

25 Fig. 6 is a block diagram illustrating the electrical construction of the online client terminal 5A. The other online client terminal 5B is similarly constructed.

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The overall operation of the online client terminal 5A is controlled by a CPU 61. The latter functions also to execute processing for decrypting image data based upon a program.

5 A flatbed scanner 71, a printer 72 and a card reader 73 are connected to the client terminal 5A. An image that has been recorded on a visible recording medium is read by the flatbed scanner 71, and an image that has been recorded on a memory card is read by the
10 card reader 73. The image data that has been read is input to an image processing circuit 60 by an SCSI 62. Further, an image represented by image data is printed out by the printer 72.

 The image processing circuit 60 of the terminal 5A
15 includes a memory 63 for storing data temporarily and a hard-disk drive 64 for accessing a hard disk. The image processing circuit 60 includes a modem 65 for communicating with the operations server 4.

 A display unit 68 controlled by a display control
20 circuit 67 is connected to the image processing circuit 60 of the terminal 5A. A touch-sensitive panel 69 is formed on the screen of the display unit 68. A signal indicating that the touch-sensitive panel 69 has been touched is input to the image processing circuit 60 by a
25 control circuit 66 for the touch-sensitive panel 69.

 Data indicative of the decryption key specific to the terminal 5A, a specific serial number (ABC0001) and a terminal ID have been stored on the hard disk of the

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Fig. 7 is a block diagram illustrating the electrical construction of the offline client terminal 5F. Circuits in Fig. 7 identical with those of the online client terminal 5A shown in Fig. 6 are designated by like reference characters and need not be described again.

Image data has been written in and stored on the CD-ROM 76 by the operations server 4, as mentioned earlier. As will be described later, the number of installations of image data and an installation key that have been written to the CD-ROM 76 are written to the floppy disk 77. Image data that has been written to the CD-ROM 76 is installed only in a prescribed offline client terminal using these items of data.

As shown in Fig. 8, "LIST" and image files (where "0001", "0002", "0003", "0004" are the file names of the image files) are managed by "ROOT". The file names of the image files managed by this arrangement and data indicating the types of images (template image or complete image) represented by the image data contained

in the image files have been stored in "LIST". A
template image is an image which, by being combined with
another image, provides a complete image. A template
image is formed to have a window. By combining another
5 image, e.g., an image representing the face of the user,
with the window, a complete image of one frame is
obtained. A mask image for defining the window with
regard to the template image also has been stored in the
image file together with the template image. A complete
10 image by itself constitutes an image of one frame.

The image file contains an image for display,
attribute information and color-space information in
addition to the template image and mask image or the
complete image.

15 The image for display is an image displayed on the
display unit. The display image has a resolution lower
than that of the template image or complete image (the
template image and complete image are used for
printing). The complete image and the template image
20 are encrypted, as mentioned earlier, but the display
image is not. Accordingly, the display image can be
displayed at each of the servers 1, 2, 3 and 4 without
being decrypted.

The attribute information includes print target
25 information indicating the client terminal to which
image data is to be applied, image ID, image
information, print information, copyright information
and billing information. The image information includes

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image type indicating whether an image is a complete image or template image, by way of example, image size and image format. The print information includes printable size, printing orientation and printable
5 media. The billing information includes the amount of money, due date and number of valid prints.

With regard to a template image, the attribute information includes template information and mask image information. The template information includes an ID
10 indicating the category of the template and, if the template image is a calendar image, the total number of pages of the calendar and the calendar number, etc. The mask image information includes data indicating the number of masks, mask size and mask position.

15 The color-space information is data indicating the optimum color space of the image.

By registering files in the image registration server 1, the image files are stored in accordance with the organization shown in Fig. 8.

20 Fig. 9 is a flowchart illustrating the processing (step 11 in Fig. 2) executed by the image registration server 1.

The operator of the image registration server 1 receives images from the image provider. A client
25 terminal to which an image from among these received images is to be distributed is selected by the keyboard and mouse 38 (step 80).

A check is performed to determine whether the image

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received from the image provider has been recorded on a visible recording medium (step 81). If the image has been recorded on a visible recording medium ("YES" at step 81), then this image is read by the flatbed scanner 39 (step 82). Image data that has been output from the flatbed scanner 39 is applied to the memory 33, where the data is stored temporarily. If the image is one represented by image data that has been recorded on a memory card ("NO" at step 81), then the memory card is inserted into the card reader 40. The image data that has been stored on the memory card is read by the card reader 40 and stored in memory 33 temporarily. It goes without saying that when the image data representing the image provided by the image provider has been stored on a CD-ROM or floppy disk, the image registration server 1 is provided with a CD-ROM drive and an FD drive to read the image data.

Image data that has been stored in the memory 33 is converted to data having a predetermined format (step 84). Further, pixel interpolation processing is executed by the CPU 31 to create a display image. Data representing the display image that has been created is also stored in memory 33 temporarily.

Attribute information and color-space information is entered by the operator (step 85). The entered attribute information and color-space information is also stored in memory 33 temporarily. An image file is generated from the data representing the template image

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and mask image or the data representing the completed image, the image data representing the display image, the attribute information and the color-space information, which have been stored in the memory 33,
5 and a prescribed image-file name is attached to this image file (step 86).

If the image data is converted, it is entered by the client terminal to which the image data is to be applied. The image data undergoes a size adjustment to
10 obtain the image size printed by the client terminal (step 87). It goes without saying that the size of the image printed by the client terminal is applied to the image registration server 1 beforehand.

If the image data is subjected to a size
15 adjustment, then the encryption key corresponding to the client terminal selected at step 80 is read out of the hard disk. For example, if the selected client terminal is the online client terminal 5A, then the key A is read out of the hard disk. Encryption of the image data that
20 has been stored in the memory 33 is carried out through a prescribed method using the key that has been read out (step 88). It goes without saying this encryption is for application to a complete image and template image.

The generated image file is registered in
25 accordance with the organization shown in Fig. 8 described above (step 89).

The image file thus registered is transmitted from the image registration server 1 to the image providing

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server 2, as described above. The image file received by the image providing server 2 is transmitted to the distributing server 3.

5 Figs. 10a, 10b and Fig. 11 illustrate the data structure of attribute information and image data in an image file.

Fig. 10a illustrates the data structure of image data (the structure of the image file) in the image registration server 1 before conversion of the data size, and Fig. 10b illustrates the data structure of image data (the structure of the image file) in the image registration server 1 after conversion of the data size.

Before the image data undergoes a size conversion, 15 encrypted image data is stored in an image-data recording area, as shown in Fig. 10a.

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20 Stored in an attribute-information recording area are the data format, print target (the client terminal to which the image data is to be applied), the size of the print at the print target, the X- and Y-direction sizes of the image data that has been stored in the image-data recording area, and the copyright holder of the image represented by the image data that has been recorded in the image-data recording area (only some of 25 the attribute information is shown). No print-size data is stored before the conversion.

If the size of image data is converted at the image registration server 1 in the manner described above (the

The image data is distributed for each print target and is stored on the hard disk 52 (step 92).

When the distributing server 3 finishes executing the processing shown in Fig. 12, this image file is
5 transmitted from the distributing server 3 to the operations server 4. The latter applies the image file to the client terminal constituting the print target that has been written in the attribute information. If the client terminal is online, the image file is applied
10 to the terminal by transmission. If the client terminal is offline, the image file is written to the CD-ROM and the CD-ROM is carried to the corresponding offline client terminal.

Fig. 13 is a flowchart illustrating printing
15 processing (the processing of step 18 in Fig. 12) executed by a client terminal, and Fig. 14 illustrates an example of an image printed at the client terminal.

If the client terminal is online, an image file that has been transmitted from the operations server 4
20 by the modem 65 is received and the received image file is stored in the memory 63 temporarily. If the client terminal is offline, the CD-ROM 76 to which the image file has been written is set in the CD-ROM drive 74 and the image data that has been written to the CD-ROM 76 is
25 read by the CD-ROM drive 74. The read image data is applied to the memory 63 and stored there temporarily.

Display images are displayed on the display unit 68. In response to touching of the touch-sensitive

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panel 69 by the user, the image to be printed is selected.

A decryption key that has been stored on the hard disk of the client terminal is read out. From the image data that has been stored in the memory 63, image data for printing corresponding to the display image selected by the user is decrypted using the decryption key that has been read out (step 101). Print-mark data indicating the copyright holder based upon the copyright information that has been stored in the image file is inserted into the decrypted image data (step 102).

The image data into which the print-mark data has been inserted is applied to the printer 72 so that the image represented by the image data is printed (step 103). The printed image is thus output (step 104).

As shown in Fig. 14, the image representing the image data appears in an image recording area 106 on an output print 105. A copyright-information recording area 107 is formed at the lower right of the print 105. Information regarding the copyright holder represented by the print-mark data appears in the copyright-information recording area 107. In the example depicted in Fig. 14, characters reading "Printed by JOHN SMITH" appear in the copyright-information recording area 107. Here "JOHN SMITH" indicates the image copyright holder. Since the image copyright holder can be ascertained at a glance, copyright infringement can be prevented.

Further, since a decryption key corresponding to

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the encryption key has been stored only in the terminal that is the print target, decryption can be carried out only at the terminal that is the print target and not at other terminals. This means that the encrypted image data can be decrypted only at the client terminal of an operator who has the rightful privilege to use the image. Since the encrypted image data cannot be decrypted at a client terminal of an operator who does not possess the rightful privilege to use the image, it is possible to prevent unlawful use of image data by the operator of the client terminal.

Fig. 15 is a flowchart illustrating processing (the processing of step 18 in Fig. 2) for preventing unlawful reprinting at a client terminal.

15 If an image is printed in the manner described above, there are instances where the image is read using a scanner and printed again. Fig. 15 illustrates processing for preventing such unlawful reprinting.

A visible recording medium is placed on the flatbed surface of the flatbed scanner 71 and the image that has been recorded on the visible recording medium is read (step 111). Next, processing for detecting a printing mark from the copyright-information recording area 107 of the read image is executed (step 112).

25 If the read image contains a printing mark ("YES" at step 113), a decision is rendered to the effect that this is unlawful printing and a warning to this effect is displayed on the display unit 68 (step 115).

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Processing for printing the image represented by the image data read by the scanner 71 is suspended.

If the read image does not contain a printing mark ("NO" at step 113), then it is decided that this is not
5 unlawful printing. Accordingly, print processing is executed by the printer 72 (step 114).

Fig. 16 illustrates the manner in which data indicating number of installations and data indicating an installation key changes, this data being stored on a
10 floppy disk used when image data is installed in an offline client terminal.

Image data has been stored on the CD-ROM 76, as mentioned above. Further, data indicating number of installations and data indicating an installation key
15 has been stored on the floppy disk 77.

The number of installations indicates the number of times the image data, which has been stored on the CD-ROM, has been installed in the offline client terminal. The installation key is used to prevent unlawful
20 installation of image data that has been stored on the CD-ROM 76.

The CD-ROM 76 is inserted into the CD-ROM drive 74 of the offline client terminal in which the image data is to be installed. Further, the floppy disk 77 paired
25 with the CD-ROM 76 is inserted into the FD drive 75.

In the initial state (i.e., when image data stored on the corresponding CD-ROM 76 has not been installed even once), "0" is stored on the floppy disk 77 as the

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number of installations and "first time" is stored on the floppy disk 77 as the installation key. If the image data on the CD-ROM 76 is installed, the number of installations is incremented. In addition, the
5 installation key is rewritten to the serial number of the offline client terminal. For example, if the serial number of the offline client terminal is "ABC0001", the installation key is rewritten from "first time" to "ABC0001".

10 Only an offline client terminal in which the CD-ROM 76 and floppy disk 77 have first been inserted and in which the image data has been installed can have image data installed within it again subsequently.

Fig. 17 is a flowchart illustrating processing (the
15 processing of step 18 in Fig. 2) for when image data that has been stored on the CD-ROM drive 74 is installed in an offline client terminal.

The CD-ROM 76 is inserted by the operator of the offline client terminal into the CD-ROM drive 74 of the
20 offline client terminal in which image data is to be installed, and the floppy disk 77 corresponding to the CD-ROM 76 is inserted in the FD drive 75 by the operator.

The number of installations is read out of the
25 floppy disk 77 that has been inserted into the FD drive 75. It is determined whether the read number of installations is "0" (step 121). If the number of installations is "0" ("YES" at step 121), this indicates

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that installation of image data has not yet been carried out. In this case the installation key should be "first time". If the installation key is "first time" ("YES" at step 122), then this is confirmation of initial
5 installation. Accordingly, image data is read from the CD-ROM 76 that has been inserted in the CD-ROM drive 74 and the image data is installed on the hard disk (step 123).

If installation is finished, the number of
10 installations read from the floppy disk 77 is incremented. Data indicating the incremented number of installations is written to the floppy disk 77 by the FD drive 75. The installation key is rewritten from "first time" to the serial number "ABC0001" of the offline
15 client terminal into which the floppy disk 77 has been inserted (step 124).

If the installation key is not "first time" ("NO" at step 122) regardless of the fact that the number of installations read from the floppy disk 77 is "0" ("YES"
20 at step 121), it is considered that some malfunction has occurred. In this case the installation processing is suspended and the fact that some malfunction has occurred is displayed on the display screen of the display unit 68.

25 If the number of installations read out of the floppy disk 77 is not "0" ("NO" at step 121), this indicates that installation has already been carried out. Next, it is determined whether the installation

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When the number of installations is not "0" and the installation key is "ABC0001", then it is judged that the operator is attempting to install the image data in an offline client terminal that is the same as the offline client terminal in which installation was performed initially. In this case it is judged that this is processing by a duly authorized person and re-installation of the image data that has been recorded on the CD-ROM 76 is executed (step 126). If installation is finished, the number of installations that has been stored on the floppy disk 77 is incremented (step 127).

Thus, re-installation of image data is possible
25 only at an offline client terminal in which image data
was installed initially. This makes it possible to
prevent the unlawful installation of image data in
another offline client terminal.

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another offline client terminal.

If an image is printed at a client terminal, a history of this printing is generated and data representing the printing history is stored in memory 63 as log data. The log data is supplied from the client terminal to the operations server 4. If the client terminal is online, the log data is transmitted to the operations server 4. If the client terminal is offline, then the log data is written to a floppy disk. The floppy disk to which the log data has been written is carried to the operations server 4 and is read by the operations server 4.

In any case, log data that has been applied to the operations server 4 is transmitted to the billing server 6. The latter executes processing to aggregate the log data.

Fig. 18 illustrates an example of log data transmitted from an online client terminal.

Log data is signified by a label and contains the following data:

Terminal ID

This is a unique ID for identifying a terminal.

Image ID

This is an ID specific to an image used in printing.

Service Time

This indicates the date and time at which an image was printed.

Paper Type

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This indicates the size of the sheet of paper on which an image was printed.

Number of Prints

This indicates the number of prints of an image.

5 Fig. 19 illustrates the structure of log data stored on a floppy disk by an offline client terminal.

Log data stored on a floppy disk is stored in accordance with a directory structure.

Terminal ID, image ID, service time, paper type and
10 number of prints are managed by "ROOT" and this data is stored on the floppy disk.

Thus, the format of the log data differs depending upon the client terminal. In an image distribution system according to this embodiment, log data supplied
15 from a client terminal is converted to have a unified format and is aggregated in a manner described below.

Fig. 20 is a flowchart illustrating processing for aggregating log data, Fig. 21 illustrates unified-format data for converting log data to data having a unified
20 format, and Fig. 22 illustrates log data the format of which has been unified by the unified-format data.

Log data that has been transmitted from the operations server 4 is received by the billing server 6 (step 131), as mentioned above. It is determined
25 whether the received log data has a format identical with the unified format (step 132).

If the received log data does not have a format identical with the unified format, which has been

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decided in advance ("NO" at step 132), then the format is converted to a predetermined format (step 133) using the unified format shown in Fig. 21. If the received log data does have a format identical with the unified
5 format, which has been decided in advance ("YES" at step 132), then the processing of step 133 is skipped.

If the format is unified, then the log data is aggregated, as shown in Fig. 22, by the billing server 6 (step 134). The aggregated log data is then furnished
10 to the image provider.

It goes without saying that the billing server 6 also has a structure almost the same as that of the image registration server 1 and that the log-data aggregation processing is executed by the CPU. Further,
15 the aggregated log data would be recorded on a memory card by a card reader.

Log data unified to a predetermined format is furnished to the image provider even in a case where log data has been generated in a variety of prescribed
20 formats for each client terminal.

An arrangement may be adopted in which subsequent printing by a client terminal is allowed in dependence upon the printing conditions represented by the log data. For example, if printing has been performed more
25 than a fixed number of times by a client terminal, then printing by this client terminal would be allowed.

In the above-described embodiment, an offline client terminal reads image data that has been recorded

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on a CD-ROM, records log data on a floppy disk and applies the log data to the operations server 4. However, an arrangement may be adopted in which the offline client terminal is provided with the communication function of a modem or the like and the log data is transmitted to the operations server 4. This is because the quantity of log data is less than that of image data and, hence, requires little time for transmission and can be transmitted efficiently.

10 As many apparently widely different embodiments of the present invention can be made without departing from the spirit and scope thereof, it is to be understood that the invention is not limited to the specific embodiments thereof except as defined in the appended
15 claims.

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